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Current bills of health indicate no material change in the condition of Chilean ports, plague and smallpox still existing in some of them, but no definite statistics available.

The situation in Guayaquil is very discouraging. From March 4 to March 22, inclusive, there were 13 deaths from smallpox and 36 from yellow fever. Local authorities give the mortality of the present epidemic at about 20 per cent. At the rate given for the nineteen days an estimate for the month of March would be about 300 cases, with very nearly 60 deaths. The actual number of deaths will probably be a little under this figure and the number of cases perhaps a little more than 300, for the reason that many mild cases are probably unrecognized. As there has never been a total of more than 26 cases in the lazaretto at any one time, the indications are that perhaps two-thirds of the cases are not removed to the lazaretto.

Inquiry among practicing physicians leads to the belief that this statement is not exaggerated. Many deaths are also inscribed in the records without specifying the nature of the fever, and I have not considered these in the estimate given. Probably not half a dozen of the patients treated outside of the lazaretto have been protected from mosquitoes. I have visited a number of patients who were suffering from typical attacks of yellow fever, and in not one of them was any attempt made to screen the rooms of these patients.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended March 27, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and surrounding country during the week, good; some malarial fever prevailing among garrison at Puerto Barrios.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
Mar. 22	Belize	Mobile	17			
23	Origen	New Orleans	23			
28	Ellis	do	38			

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Smallpox on steamship Siberia en route from Yokokama.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, March 23, as follows:

The steamship *Siberia*, from ports in the Orient, arrived March 22, having landed a case of smallpox occuring in the steerage at Yokohoma on March 14, and having buried at sea another case on March 21. The vessel was placed in quarantine and the 386 steerage passengers bound for Honolulu were removed to the quarantine station for detention and observation. The San Francisco steerage passengers and the ship's crew were bathed and their effects disinfected, and the living quarters of all steerage and crew disinfected with sulphur gas.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortes—History of yellow fever case.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Vance reports, March 30, as follows:

The last yellow fever patient in this port was taken ill on the 7th instant and the case was announced on the 11th instant. It was a mild case, and the patient has fully recovered, having resumed work about ten days ago. He was a nonimmune from the interior, who had come to this place about thirty days before he was attacked. After his recovery there was a very general and effective fumigation, and the president of the local board announces that fumigation will be repeated very soon.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Increase in plague mortality—Plague in Burma.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, March 15, as follows:

During the week ended March 10, 1906, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Barenfels*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 62. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended March 3, 1906, there were 50 deaths from cholera, 59 deaths from plague, and 189 deaths from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended February 24, 1906, there were 3,324 cases and 2,930 deaths from plague; week ended March 3, 1906, 3,425 cases and 2,739 deaths from plague. In India during the same week 10,580 cases and 8,770 deaths from plague.

The plague mortality in India is now rising rapidly. However, it is less than that of last year. The principal increase is in the Patna division of Bengal, the Gorakhpore and Benares divisions of the United Provinces, and the Delhi and Lahor divisions of the Punjab. Patna, the worst division in Bengal, reports 538 deaths for the week.

It is reported from Rangoon that there were 874 cases of plague and 816 deaths from the disease in Burma during February. In January there were 607 cases and 554 deaths. The increase is due to the rapid spread of the disease in Mandalay, there having been 325 cases and 315 deaths during February, as compared with 31 cases and 28 deaths in January.